

LIBERAL HAND BOOK

—ON—

Qualification of Electors

—AND THE—

Correction and Revising of
Voters' Lists

As the Voters' Lists will hereafter be revised annually, this pamphlet should be preserved for information and guidance from year to year.

Provincial Executive for Inform-
ation and Guidance of
Friends and Workers of the
Party in Manitoba.

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GEO. WALTON.
SECRETARY, WINNIPEG.



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To the Officers and Members of the Liberal Associations of Manitoba.

This little pamphlet is printed and distributed for the purpose of furnishing information in a concise form, that will enable each of you, the better to perform the duties, that must of necessity devolve upon a few in each constituency, viz: the annual Revision of the voters' lists, which is forced on us by the present Franchise Act passed by the Conservative party.

You will realize the importance of this work from the fact that a general election may at any time be sprung on the Province on some trumped up pretext, but virtually for the purpose of trying to obtain for the Conservative party, a snap verdict on the present lists which even they acknowledge, are much in their favor in every constituency in the Province.

The result of the Federal Elections last year should be encouraging to all our friends, as many local constituencies that gave a Conservative majority in 1903, gave a Liberal majority on that occasion, much to the discomfiture of the present local administration.

Think again that in 1903, six constituencies returned Conservatives with majorities of twenty-five

and under, four with majorities between 25 and 50, and six with majorities between 50 and 100, and you will realize that with a little extra effort on behalf of a few constituencies on that occasion and the result would have been a good Liberal government in the Province of Manitoba.

Again had it not been for the nine constituencies that put up third party candidates, which proved in seven cases out of the nine to be in the interests of the Conservative party, and the gross bribery and corruption that was practiced on behalf of the Roblin—Rogers administration, there is not the slightest doubt but that the results of the 1903 contests would have been reversed.

With these thoughts before you let every good Liberal have courage and take hold with a determination to have the name of every friendly voter in the Province on the next revised lists and let the Elections then come sooner or later and we are assured that victory will again be inscribed on the Banner of the **GREAT LIBERAL PARTY** that has done so much in the past for the prosperity and welfare of the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion of Canada which is now honored as being the brightest gem of the Colonies of the British Empire.

INFORMATION

For Township Vice-Presidents and other Officers of the Liberal Associations of Manitoba, for their guidance in the revision of the Voters' Lists under the new "Franchise Act."

As amended by the Manitoba Legislature during the session of 1904.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN ELECTION ACT.

By important amendments to the Manitoba Election Act, passed during recent sessions of the Legislature, the voters' lists for the various electoral districts as revised from year to year will be continually kept alive and will be the lists upon which all future elections, both for the Manitoba Legislature and the Dominion House of Commons, will be held.

NAMES MAY BE ADDED TO AND STRUCK FROM OFF THE LISTS EACH YEAR.

Provision has been made by which these lists will be revised and corrected once in each and every year; any person who has become entitled to be an elector in any electoral division in this Province since the 15th of June last, may have his name added to the voters' list for that particular district by complying with the provisions of the Manitoba Election Act as so amended; likewise any person whose name is now upon such voters'

list, but who by death, removal from the district, or for any other cause would not be entitled to have his name added thereto on account of want of qualifications, is liable to have his name struck from off such list of electors if objection is taken thereto according to the provisions of such recent amendments.

Parties whose names are wrongly spelled or misprinted in the lists may have such errors corrected during the revision of the lists.

THE QUALIFICATIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED EXCEPT
AS TO EDUCATIONAL TEST OF VOTERS OF
'FOREIGN BIRTH.'

The qualifications required to entitle a person to become registered as an elector in this Province remain unchanged, except in the case of persons of foreign birth; the provision in regard to persons of this class being able to read in one of the languages therein prescribed or to have been a resident of Canada for seven years previous to his application to become registered as an elector has *through the efforts of the Liberal Party now been repealed.*

A person of foreign birth upon showing that he has become naturalized under the provisions of the Naturalization Act of Canada, and amendments thereto, is now entitled to the same rights as a person who was born a British subject, and consequently does not have to submit to any educational test in order to have his name added to the list of electors. The above is an important amendment to the Election Act of 1902 and should be borne in mind by our friends at the time the lists are being revised; all matters referring to naturalization are fully dealt with elsewhere in this pamphlet.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

Who May be Registered.

Subject to the provisions of the Franchise Act, and except as hereinafter provided, every person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector for any electoral division in, and to vote at election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, if such person

- (a). Is of the male sex ;
- (b). Is of the full age of twenty-one years ;
- (c). Is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and
- (d). Has resided within the Province for one year and within the electoral division for which he makes application to be registered as an elector for three months next preceding the date of his application for registration, provided, however, that any person otherwise qualified who is at the said date a resident of and domiciled within said electoral division and who has been a resident of and domiciled within the Province for one year immediately prior to said date, but who has not been a resident of and domiciled within said electoral division for three months immediately prior to said date, shall be entitled to be registered as an elector for the electoral division of and within which he was last a resident and domiciled for three months during the said period of one year.

RULES AS TO RESIDENCE OF ELECTORS.

For the purpose of registration of electors under the provisions of this Act, the place of residence of any person shall be governed by the following rules as they are applicable :—

(a). The residence of a person shall be considered and held to be the place in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning;

(b). A person shall not be held to have lost his residence who leaves his home to go to another country or province or any place in the Northwest Territories, for temporary purposes only, and with the intention of returning

(c). A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in the Province or in any electoral division thereof if such person came for temporary purposes only, without the intention of making the Province and some place in the electoral division his home;

(d). If a person go into another country or province or into the Northwest Territories with the intention of making it his residence, he loses his residence in this Province

(e). If any person remove to another country or province or into the Northwest Territories with the intention of remaining for an indefinite time as a place of residence, he loses his residence in this Province, notwithstanding he entertains the idea or intention of returning at some future time;

(f). The place where a man's family resides shall be held and pronounced to be his place of residence; but any man who takes up or continues his abode, with the intention of remaining at a place other than where his family resides, shall be registered as a resident where he so abides;

(g). The residence of a single man shall be where he usually sleeps, without regard to where he takes his meals or where he is employed;

(h). A change of residence can only be made by the act of removal, joined with the intent to remain in another place ; there can be only one residence ; a residence cannot be lost until another one is gained ;

(i). The time of residence must be computed by including the day on which a person's residence commences and by excluding the day of his application for registration.

The only two cases where electors can have their names placed upon the list without personal application are the following :—

Illness or Temporary Absence—In regard to these two cases section 35 of the amendments to the Act provides as follows :—

(a). If any person who claims to be entitled to be registered as an elector is unable to attend the sittings of the registration clerk during the days on which the same are held or any of them by reason—

(1) Of sickness or other disability.

(2) That he is necessarily, temporarily or unavoidably bona fide absent from the registration district in which he claims to be entitled to be registered as an elector, in the prosecution of his business, calling or of his occupation, or by reason of other good and sufficient cause, which shall be established to the satisfaction of the registration clerk ; a notice (Form No. 7 or No. 8,) signed by such person, or on his behalf by some person to whom he is well known and having a personal knowledge of the facts, shall be given to the registration clerk accompanied by complete and satisfactory answers to the interrogatories (Form

No. 5) of said schedule, verified or substantiated by statutory declaration, duly subscribed before a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits. The registration clerk shall thereupon enter the name of the applicant in the registration register.

Forms No. 7 and 8, above referred to, are in the hands of the secretary of each association and he will be pleased to furnish you with copies on application.

Annually, on or before the first day of May, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall, by Order-in-Council, authorize the issuing of a proclamation (Form 1 in the schedule of this Act) setting forth :—

(1). That it has been determined to add to, correct and revise the list of electors ;

(2). The names and post office addresses of persons appointed by such Order-in-Council to act as registration clerks in the respective electoral divisions of the Province, for such purposes ;

(3). The date or dates on, the place or places at, and the hours between which applications for registration and the correction and striking off names of electors will be received and shall be concluded in each electoral division ;

(4). The date or dates on, the place or places at, and the hours between which courts of revision will be held in the several electoral divisions of the Province to consider and decide such applications, and to receive further applications of others to have their names added to the list of electors ;

(5). That only such persons as shall possess the qualifications to be registered electors under the provisions of this Act, and whose names do not appear on the list of electors, need to attend and apply to be registered as electors at the registration sittings of courts of revision.

Provided, that at least five days shall elapse between the last day fixed in each electoral division for the sittings of the registration clerks and the first day of sittings of courts of revision in such electoral division.

29. For all and singular the purposes set forth in the proclamation aforesaid, every registration clerk appointed for an electoral division shall sit and attend in the said electoral division at the time or times, place or places, and between the hours provided in the proclamation hereinbefore mentioned, and shall at such time or times, place or places, and between the hours so fixed, receive the applications of all persons presenting themselves to be registered as electors of the electoral division for which he acts as registration clerk, whose names do not appear on the list of electors for such electoral division, and also the applications of any person or persons who desire to have any name or names appearing on any such list struck off therefrom, on the ground that such name or names improperly or wrongfully appear thereupon or therein, according to the provisions of this Act relating to the qualification or disqualification of electors, and the applications of all others who desire correction to be made in any name or names appearing on the said list.

It is supposed the Government will have the registration clerk hold sittings at different places

in the electoral district for the convenience of the electors, and such places will be in due time advertised throughout each electoral district.

Application must be made to the registration clerk at his registration office during one of the days advertised as a registration sitting, and between the hours above mentioned *and not otherwise*.

30. Registration clerks shall receive all applications of electors applying in person to be registered electors by means of interrogatories and statutory declaration, as shown in Form No. 4 of said schedule of this Act, and of persons unable to attend to make application to be registered, as aforesaid, by reason of the causes hereinafter set forth in this Act, by means of interrogatories and statutory declaration, as shown in Form 5 of said schedule of this Act.

40. Any qualified elector in any electoral division, may, on his behalf or on behalf of any other person or persons, file with the registration clerk during the registration sittings, but not in the interim between sittings or after the conclusion of the same, an application or applications (which shall be separate in case of more than one application) to amend any name on the list of electors incorrectly printed thereon, and to strike off the name or names of any person or persons from the said list, for want of qualifications, death, or removal, or that the name of an elector is, or the names of electors are, wrongfully stated in the said list, or upon any ground as would disqualify such person or persons from having his or their names retained on such list within the meaning of this Act.

You should bear in mind that by the provisions of the above section you must not make more than one application on the same form. Be sure and use a separate form each application to strike off or amend a name incorrectly printed.

Be sure and go carefully over the printed list and file applications to have all errors in the printed list affecting the names of Liberals, rectified.

Instructions for the Guidance of the Secretaries of Liberal Associations.

You will at once be furnished with a number of copies of the last revised voters' list for your district, and you should divide such lists up so as to be able to send to each of your township vice-presidents that part of the same that contains the names now upon the list for his particular township.

It is most important that this should be done as soon as possible so that every township vice-president will be able to do his work intelligently and thoroughly.

Arrangements should be made by you to have a good agent always in attendance at the office of the registration clerk, at all times while his office is open for the purpose of receiving applications.

Such agent should be instructed to send in to you from day to day a list showing all applications, by whom filed and the nature of the same, so that you may compare the same with the lists that the different township vice-presidents have reported to you as being necessary in order to perfect list in their respective townships.

*Instruction to Agents While Acting as Such Agent
in the Office of the Registration Clerk.*

You should make it a point to be present at all times with the registration clerk while he has his office open. In order that you may become familiar with the law as to your rights; while there it may be well to call your attention to section 48 of the Franchise Act as amended, which reads as follows :—

48. The following persons shall be entitled to be present at the sittings of the registration clerks for the purposes of this Act :

(a). The candidate or candidates at the last election for the electoral division ;

(b). Any person who considers himself to be a prospective or probable candidate as a member to represent the electoral division in the Legislative Assembly at the then next ensuing election therefor to be held in such electoral division ;

(c). Any two qualified persons entitled to be registered electors within the electoral division and representing any political organization, duly authenticated, and to the satisfaction of the registration clerk ;

(d). Any person desirous of being present as a spectator ; provided that no more than twelve persons, other than the persons before mentioned and officers in attendance, shall be entitled to be present at the same time. List of electors shall be directory only, and any mistake or miscarriage in respect thereto shall not invalidate such list in any electoral division.

By section 48, paragraph (c) you are entitled to be present and by section 49 you have the right to ask any applicant, through the registration clerk, any question pertaining to his qualifications as an elector.

Do not allow the Tory agents to ask any applicant friendly to us any question direct, insist that such questions must be asked through the registration clerk.

Where an application is being filed by a Conservative upon behalf of some absentee, question very closely the party who makes application upon such absentee, to see that such person knows such absentee personally and knows personally that he possesses all the necessary qualifications to have his name placed upon the list.

Do not allow any question to be asked any friendly applicant upon any matter except that of his qualification and if he is willing to swear in the affirmative to the interrogatories presented to him by the registration clerk, insist in all cases that his application be received by the clerk.

You will be furnished with an Alphabetical Book, and you should enter the name of each person therein as soon as the clerk enters such name in his register.

You should also send daily to the secretary of your association a full list of ALL persons who have, during that particular day, made application to be added, and the names of all persons against whom applications have been filed to strike off the list (and also the names of all persons who make application but refuse to take the oath, as well as any that the registration clerk refuses to

receive application for), in order that the secretary may keep from day to day a complete record of every application made to the registration clerk.

If any act of irregularity is committed or attempted to be committed in the office of the registration clerk you should at once wire full particulars to Geo. Walton, Box 1309, Winnipeg.

When a person applies to the registration clerk to have his name received but refuses to answer the interrogatories or to make the prescribed form of statutory declaration and leaves the clerk's office, he cannot again, either at that or any subsequent sitting of the court, make application. Section 34 of the amended Act upon this point reads as follows:—

34. If an applicant for registration refuses to answer any of the interrogatories or to subscribe to the statutory declaration at the foot thereof, the application of such applicant to be registered an elector shall not be received at that or any subsequent sitting. A list of such applicants shall be kept by the registration clerk.

You should use every endeavor to have all friendly voters who apply to the registration clerk, comply with the above section of this Act before they leave the registration clerk's office.

There is nothing in the above clause to prevent a person who has made such application and refused to answer the interrogatories or subscribe to the statutory declaration, from personally applying to the revising officer at the Court of Revision to have his name added.

(a). The registration clerk shall receive all applications of electors for registration, the striking off names of electors from the lists, and for correction of names on the list, who are present for that purpose at the time fixed for the conclusion of the registration sittings, notwithstanding that such applications are, in point of fact, received by the registration clerk after the hour of closing the registration sittings aforesaid.

The registration clerk is by the above clause bound to accept applications from any person or persons who may be present in his office at any of the regular sittings when the hour arrives for the closing of such sittings, but is not to accept applications from any persons who arrive at his office after the hour for concluding such sittings has passed.

49. At any registration of electors under the provisions of this Act, no persons present shall ask any questions of any applicant for registration, unless such person is one of the parties mentioned in sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) of section 48; and none of these persons shall ask any such questions of an applicant for registration except through the registration clerk or by his permission.

These explanations of and quotations from, the Election Act as it now stands will by a careful perusal of the same cause you to become familiar with the law and at the same time convince you that we have quite an amount of work to perform in each and every township in the Province during the months of May and June, in order to have the voters' lists so revised and corrected as to be able to say, after the revision is completed, "We have a perfect voters' list for each and every township in the Province of Manitoba."

The amendments to the Act really amount to this: That all parties whose names are not upon the list at the present time, but who will, at the time the same are being revised, possess all the qualifications of electors, may have their names added by making the same application to the registration clerk as was necessary to be made when the lists were being prepared last May.

It is also provided that if a person's name appears upon the list but that person has lost his qualifications by death, removal, or for some other cause objections to such name remaining on the list can be filed with the registration clerk during one of his sittings, and consequently, upon evidence being produced before the revising officer at the Court of Revision, showing such death, removal or other want of qualifications as the case may be, such name will be struck from off the list by such revising officer.

It must be borne in mind that if you wish to strike a name from off the list for want of qualifications, *you must file an application to that effect with the registration clerk during the registration sittings*; if that is not done the revising officer will have no power to strike such name from off the list, no matter what evidence you may be able to produce at the Court of Revision. The Act is clear and distinct upon that point.

Where an application has been made to strike a name from off the list for want of qualifications, evidence must be produced before the revising officer at the Court of Revision to show clearly that such person has forfeited his qualifications as an elector, otherwise the name WILL NOT BE

STRUCK OFF. It will not be necessary for a person whose name has been objected to to attend at the Court of Revision in order to cause the opposite party to produce such evidence. These points are clearly set out in section 65, sub-section 2, which sub-section is set out in full in this pamphlet. Where parties make application with the registration clerk to have their names added to the list, these names will be added thereto by the revising officer at the Court of Revision without investigation as to qualifications, *unless a written notice objecting to such name being added is sent to and received by the revising officer at least three clear days before the first sitting of the Court of Revision.*

COURTS OF REVISION

The law governing the Courts of Revision and the question of the nature of the evidence to be given thereat is as follows :—

65. The revising officer shall revise the list of electors of the electoral division to which his appointment relates in the following manner, and in strict accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, that is to say :

(1). All the names appearing on the said last revised list of electors, against which no application has been made to strike off, shall be deemed to be by the revising officer, and shall be, qualified electors, and shall not be removed, struck off, or in any manner obliterated or erased from the said list.

(2). In the case of names to which applications had been made to and lodged with the registration clerk to strike off from said list, and appearing in

the list of said applications in the registration register as hereinbefore provided, the revising officer shall deal with the same separately upon the merits, to be disclosed by *viva voce* examination of the several applicants, the persons against whom applications have been made to strike their names off the list, and the witnesses present on their behalf. After hearing each application, as above provided, the revising officer shall, in his discretion, either strike off the name of the person from the list of electors or allow the same to stand. The onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* grounds to strike off any name from the said list shall be entirely upon the applicant, and it shall not be necessary for any person, whose name application has been made to strike off from the said list, to adduce proof, in the first instance, that his name properly appears on the list, or until after the revising officer avers, in his opinion, that such *prima facie* ground has been established. *The absence or non-attendance of any person whose name application has been made to strike off the list, at the sittings of the revising officer at the time the application is heard, shall not relieve the applicant from substantiating such *prima facie* case as aforesaid*, which, upon being so established and in the absence of rebuttal evidence, shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the name of such person improperly appears on the lists, whereupon his name shall be struck off the said list by the revising officer.

(3). All the names to which applications have been made to the registration clerk to be registered as electors, and appearing in the registration register, shall be added to the said lists by the revising officer, without investigation as to quali-

fication, except the names of persons complained against, on the ground of disqualification, in the manner hereinafter provided, in which event the revising officer shall first hear and determine such applications, according to the principles, but subject to the same restrictions, as provided for in cases applications to strike off names from said list.

(4). Objections or complaints may be made to adding to the list the name of any persons having applied to be registered as elector at the sittings of the registration clerk, and appearing in the register, by any person giving or mailing, registered to the revising officer, addressed to his proper post office address, a notice in writing (which to be effective shall be received by the revising officer at least three clear days before the time fixed for his first sittings) of his grounds of complaint, whereupon it shall be the duty of the revising officer to notify the person whose name is complained against, by registered letter addressed to post office address of such person, as shown in the registration register, such notice to be similar in character to the notice hereinbefore provided in cases of application to strike off names from the list of electors, but so altered as to meet the exigency of the case.

(9). No complaints or appeals shall be heard by a revising officer to strike names off the list of electors, unless applications therefor have been filed with the registration clerk as hereinbefore by this Act provided.

Have some person hand all appeals to the revising officer, don't trust to the mails.

In case any of our friends do not succeed in getting on the voters list in the office of the registration clerk they can apply personally to the revising officer at the Court of Revision and show that they are entitled to be registered and the revising officer will put them on. No notice is necessary to be given in a case such as this, but the party must appear himself, and no person can give evidence in that respect upon his behalf. The law upon this point is clearly set out in section 65, sub-section 8, which reads as follows :

(8). Any person claiming to be entitled to be registered an elector in any electoral division may, notwithstanding the fact that he has neglected or omitted to apply for registration at any of the sittings of the registration clerk in the electoral division of which he so claims to be entitled to be registered an elector, or, having applied, was refused registration by the registration clerk, apply at any of the sittings of the revising officer for registration as an elector, and shall be entitled to be registered by the revising officer if, after *viva voce* examination upon oath, the revising officer shall be of the opinion that the person applying possesses the necessary qualifications in that behalf. No notice of application for the purposes of this sub-section shall be required.

Application may be made to the registration clerk at any sittings to amend any name on the list incorrectly printed, see section 40.

At the sittings of the Court of Revision the corrections will be duly made upon satisfactory evidence being furnished to the revising officer as provided by section 65, sub-section 10, which reads as follows :

(10). All names appearing on the list, with respect to which applications have been filed with the registration clerk for correction, owing to the incorrect spelling or printing of such names, shall be corrected and properly entered on the list, upon satisfactory evidence being furnished to the revising officer. All such corrections shall be duly initialed by the revising officer.

The amendment to the Act provides that the revising officer SHALL proceed and deal with all applications when the parties are present in the court, when the hour fixed for closing of the court has arrived section 65, sub-section 11, provides for this and reads as follows :

(11). The revising officer shall also receive and deal with the applications of all persons to be registered as electors who shall be present at the time fixed for the closing of the Court of Revision, notwithstanding that the hour so fixed shall have elapsed.

DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP VICE-PRESIDENTS RE REVISION OF THE LISTS

Each and every township vice-president should at once go carefully over his township, section by section, and ascertain the names of all persons residing therein who are entitled to have their name placed upon the voters' list.

He should then carefully compare such lists with the present voters' lists and in this way ascertain what additions and alterations are necessary to be made in the voters' list for his particular township, in order that the Liberal Party may, so far as his township is concerned, have a perfect list for the coming elections.

Having done this he should at once prepare a list showing :

FIRST, the names of the Liberals in the township, who should make application to the registration clerk to have their names added thereto.

SECOND, the names of Conservatives whose names are upon the list but who have lost their qualifications as electors by death, removal or for some other cause ;

AND THIRD, a list showing the names of our friends whose names have been misprinted on the list.

A copy of this list showing the names of all the Liberals who should be added, the names we should apply to have struck off, and a list of the corrections that should be made in the printed list should at once be forwarded to the secretary of the Liberal Association for the local electoral district by each and every township vice-president in the Province. The township vice-president should also notify (either by personal interview or by letter) every Liberal in the township, who possesses the necessary qualifications of a voter therein, but whose name is not upon the list, of his right to have his name placed thereon ; impress upon all Liberals occupying this position the fact that they will have to make personal application to the registration clerk during one of the sittings in order to accomplish this object, and that failure upon this point to make such application means the loss to them of the right to place a ballot in the ballot box on the day of election.

When the office of the registration clerk is opened the township vice-president should make

it a point to see that every Liberal in his township who possesses the qualifications but whose name is not upon the list, makes personal application to be added thereto.

In cases where such Liberals are unable to attend at the sittings of the registration clerk through illness, disability or temporary absence from the district, the township vice-president should make application for such person or see that some person who knows all the circumstances of the case does so for him.

When a person has not resided three months in the electoral district where he is residing at the time the registration takes place, and who is entitled to be registered as an elector in some other electoral district in the Province, such person can have some other person make application for him in such last mentioned electoral district, upon the grounds of temporary absence. It is important to bear this in mind in all cases where any of our friends have moved from your district, but have not been away three months.

Make it a point to look carefully after the names of the young men of the Liberal party in your township and see that every young Liberal who will be twenty-one years of age before the day of the final Court of Revision makes an application either to the registration clerk or to the revising officer to have his name added to the list ; every name put on in this way is a vote found for the Liberal party, while every name of this kind overlooked or neglected is a vote lost to us, possibly never to be got again.

If a Liberal has moved into your township from some other part of the Province of Manitoba and has resided in your electoral district for at least three months immediately prior to the last day set for the Court of Revision he is entitled to have his name added to the list, notwithstanding the fact that his name may appear on the last revised voters' list for some other electoral district of the Province.

If a Liberal voter late of your township has removed out of your local electoral district and taken up his residence in some other electoral district in the Province, he will still have the right to remain upon your list, providing that such removal has been within three months from the day set for the last sittings of the Court of Revision. If, however, he has been living in some other electoral division for more than three months from the day set for the last day of the sittings of the Court of Revision, then the Conservatives would be justified in moving to have such name struck from off the list, and in all of the latter cases you should ascertain to what electoral district such voter has removed and write a letter to the secretary of the Liberal association for such district advising fully of his residence and that such person is a Liberal and should be placed upon the voters' list for such electoral district.

A list of the secretaries of the different local electoral districts and their post office addresses will be in the hands of your secretary.

Where a liberal has removed to another electoral district and such removal has been more than three months previous to the date set for the Court of Revision in such district, he *should not fail* to make application to be added to the list in

the district he has moved to, as he may be certain the Conservatives will make application to strike his name off the list in the district he has removed from, and unless he has his name added in his new district he will *find himself deprived of the franchise* when the Courts of Revision are over.

Be certain that the names of all Conservatives who have removed from your township and district are objected to by way of application to strike such names from off the list, AND BE SURE THAT SUCH APPLICATION IS FILED with the registration clerk during one of the actual sittings of such clerk ; such application must be filed during one of the regular sittings AND AT NO OTHER TIME ; and be sure that we have sufficient evidence at the Court of Revision to show clearly that such person has lost his right to the Franchise, otherwise the name will remain upon the list ; in order to have such name struck off we must have some person at the Court who will swear that such person is dead, or has left the electoral district, or in some other way lost his right to the franchise.

Be vigilant in watching closely the names the Conservatives are making application to have added to the list for your township and do not allow one Tory name to be added without filing an objection against the same if you have any doubts as to whether such person possesses all the qualifications ; in all such cases file the objection so that the right of such person to become a voter may be thoroughly investigated at the Court of Revision. Unless such objection is filed you cannot raise any question to such person's qualifications at the Court of Revision ; be sure and give such notice

so that it will reach the revising officer at least three clear days before the first day of the Court of Revision.

If any objection has been filed against the name of any bona fide Liberal voter, it would be well to advise such voter to personally attend the Court of Revision, in order to give personal evidence to protect his right to the franchise.

If you have reason to file an objection to any name being added to the list be sure and have such person served with an order signed by the revising officer commanding such person to attend the Court of Revision. The secretary of the Local Electoral District association will be furnished with a supply of these orders, signed by the revising officer, and you will be able to obtain the same by making an application to him therefor. If the person against whom you are complaining resides within your local electoral district, he is bound to attend the Court upon being served with such an order without payment of any witness fees; the law in reference to this matter is quoted in the statute and is as follows :

68. Any person may obtain from the revising officer an order (Form No. 13) requiring the attendance at the Court for hearing complaints as aforesaid, at the time mentioned in such order, of any witness residing or served with such order in any part of this Province, and requiring any such witness to bring with him and produce at the Court any papers or documents mentioned in the order.

69. Every witness served with such order shall obey the same, provided the allowance of expenses

according to the scale allowed in the County Courts, is tendered him at the time of service.

70. Any person complaining, or any person in respect of the insertion of whose name a complaint is made, shall, if resident within the electoral division for which the Court is held, upon being served with an order, obey the same without being tendered or paid any allowance for his expenses.

71. If any person whose right to be an elector is subject of inquiry does not attend the Court in obedience to such order, the revising officer, if he thinks fit, may, on the grounds of non-attendance of such person, impose a reasonable fine on such person according to his discretion.

THE LAW RELATING TO THE NATURALIZATION OF PERSONS OF FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

A person of foreign birth who desires to become a British subject, must swear to having resided in some part of Canada for a period of at least three years prior to the date of his application to become a British subject.

He must swear that he has resided in Canada during that time with the intention of making Canada his future home.

He must swear allegiance to the British Crown.

The mere taking of these oaths by such person does not make him a British subject; he is still an alien until a certificate of naturalization has been actually issued out of a court having jurisdiction to grant the same, and having the official seal of such court.

If there are in your township any persons who are friendly to the Liberal party and who possess all the qualifications except that they are not British subjects, and such persons have resided in Canada a sufficient length of time to entitle them to have their naturalization certificates issued upon application therefor in the usual way to the Court, you should at once notify the secretary of your association who will send you the necessary forms to be signed and sworn to by such persons ; as soon as you have the same sworn to by such person, you should immediately return the same to the secretary and he will have naturalization certificates issued for such person as soon as possible.

By a very recent change in the Naturalization Act, it now requires about one month's time to get naturalization papers through the courts, therefore, *all naturalization applications, to be effective, should be sworn to and sent in to your local secretary at the earliest possible date*, in order that the certificates may be issued from the Court and returned to you in plenty of time for such person to present the same at the Court of Revision to show he has become a British subject.

Two questions often arise that cause considerable discussion as to whether a person is or is not a British subject.

The first of these is : When a person British born removes to the United States and while there takes oath of allegiance to that country and then returns to Canada, is he a British subject or not ? The answer is that he is NOT, and that he must again reside three months in Canada and then take out his naturalization papers the same as if he had been born in the United States. The

above change was effected by an act passed during the last session of the Dominion Parliament, known as the Repatriation Act prior to the passing of that Act such person having sworn his allegiance to a foreign country had to again reside in Canada three years before he could become naturalized, but the three years is now changed to three months. The THREE MONTHS residence in cases of this kind APPLIES ONLY TO THE RIGHT OF TAKING OUT NATURALIZATION PAPERS ; but such party must have been a resident of the Province one year and in the district three months before his name can be added to the voters' list. The second is : When a foreigner comes to this country and while his son is under twenty-one years of age, the father takes out his naturalization papers. Will the son have to take out naturalization papers to become a British subject when he attains the age of twenty-one years ? The answer to this is NO. The son becomes a British subject when the father becomes naturalized, but had the son been of the age of twenty-one years at the time the father became naturalized, then such son would have to take out his naturalization papers.

Where a person of foreign birth makes an application to be added to the list, claiming to be a naturalized British subject, the registration clerk may, if he sees fit, refuse to receive such application until such person produces to the clerk his naturalization certificate, issued from the Court, for such clerk's inspection ; the Election Act of 1904 is very clear upon this point and reads as follows :

18. When a person claiming to be a naturalized British subject applies for registration he shall, if required by the registration clerk or revising officer, produce a certificate of such naturalization made and given pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of Canada in that behalf; and such production shall be *prima facie* evidence of the person named in the certificate being a duly naturalized British subject.

Instruct all friendly persons of this particular class to bring their naturalization certificates with them to the office of the registration clerk, in order to satisfy such clerk that they are naturalized British subjects; such persons **SHOULD BE POST-ED UPON THIS POINT BEFOREHAND**, in order that they may have their certificates with them when they make the application.

Any person who possesses all other qualifications and becomes a naturalized British subject, or who becomes twenty-one years of age at any time up to and inclusive of the last day fixed for the revision of the list, may appear at the Court of Revision and upon satisfying the revising officer of such fact, have his name added to the list.
 See section 17 of Election Act of 1904.)

THE LISTS AS THEY WILL BE REVISED THIS COMING MAY AND JUNE MAY BE THE LISTS UPON WHICH THE NEXT PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD; REMEMBER THAT THE LOSS OF ONE VOTE IN EACH TOWNSHIP WOULD MEAN HUNDREDS OF VOTES LOST TO THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN EACH ELECTORAL DISTRICT IN THIS PROVINCE. DON'T ALLOW ONE

VOTE TO BE LOST TO THE PARTY IN YOUR TOWNSHIP. LET EVERY LIBERAL DO HIS DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH REGISTRATION. ONE ELECTOR NOT REGISTERED MAY LOSE YOUR CONSTITUENCY AND THE LOSS OF YOUR CONSTITUENCY MIGHT LEAVE THE TORIES IN POWER FOR ANOTHER TERM.

BE ACTIVE





